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Cost behavior, ownership types, and managerial ability

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1. Organizations' responses to their environments can be interpreted from their cost behavior (this thesis)
2. In life, committing to something is often easier than withdrawing from or reducing the commitment (chapter 2 and 3).
3. Not all firm owners solely pursue economic objectives from their ownership (chapters 2 and 3).
4. Political motives often explain state-owned enterprises' (SOEs) labor-related decisions. SOEs are likely to hire more employees or to compensate their employees more when the economy grows. However, when demand declines, they are reluctant to reduce their labor force or their employees' compensation (chapter 2).
5. Blood is thicker than water, even when families run their businesses (chapter 3).
6. Even good leaders need good organizations to exhibit more superior performance (chapter 4)
7. He who has a 'why' to live, can bear almost any 'how' (Friederich Nietzsche, a German philosopher).